Hon. H. Clay, Sec'y State.

Western Carolinian.

Published, weekly, by PHILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1826.

[VOL. VII.....NO. 331.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Public Vendue.

A GOOD plantation lying on Third Creek in Rowan county, N. C. between Neely's and Turner's Mills, containing about 146 acres; 50 or 60 of which is under cultivation, 4 or 5 in Meadow, with a good dwelling and out houses. Also, household and kitchen furniture; Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Wheat and Oats. All of which will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 17th of Oct. inst. if not sold before at private sale. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Terms for property unsold will be made known on the day of sale. RICHARD SWAN.

Sept. 20th, 1826. 2t31

Notice.

ABSCONDED without my consent, my apprentice Henry Dunn, who was bound to me by the County Court of Rowan, North Carolina: he is about 20 years of age, slim made, black hair and eyes; and by profession a Cabinet Maker. Five cents reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, at my shop in the town of Salisbury. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing said apprentice to work; as I intend to make an example of those who do it, according to law. The said boy has in his possession a paper which he concludes is sufficient to show to the people that he is free; but I can prove by sundry witnesses that he has still one year or thereabouts to serve out his apprenticeship.

ALEX. BOYD.

September 12th, 1826. 28tf

BY AUTHORITY OF THE

State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in November next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	180	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,000
7,365	5	36,830
9,000 Prizes,	22,886 Tickets	119,430
14,000 Blanks,	at 5 Dollars, is	119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE	
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ *Tickets* in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

AUGUST sessions, 1826: original attachment, levied, &c. Christopher Irwin, *adm'r.* of George Irwin, dec'd. *vs.* Alexander Lowrance. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Rowan county, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand. JNO. GILES, *Clk.*

6t35

ADVENTURES in SOUTH-AMERICA.

FROM THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Statesburg, Sept. 10.

Mr. Editor: The following is an extract of a letter received in this place, from a member of the Sumpter Bar, dated "Fayette, State of Mississippi;" which, if you think of sufficient interest to claim a space in your paper, you are at liberty to publish.

"Permit me now to give you a short sketch of my adventures since I left your village. In 30 days after I left Carolina, I joined a caravan of merchants, at New Orleans, who were going to Mexico to vend goods. I vested my small capital in the adventure, and received the appointment of book-keeper and guide for the caravan through the wilderness, at $30 wages per month, besides the profits of my stock in trade. I was furnished with a compass, and Robertson's new chart of Mexico, and ordered to direct the course of the caravan for Santa Fe, in New Mexico: Accordingly, on the 20th day of May, 1825, fifteen yankee wagons, and fifty men of us, set out from New Orleans, our stock in trade consisting of *cotton domestics, calicoes, cutlery, guns and ammunition.* The personal privations and fatigues which I endured, would to you be incredible: I therefore will not relate them. Suffice it to say, that on our arrival at Santa Fe, on the 20th August, I had lost 30lbs. in weight, without one hour's indisposition. Not being able to dispose of half our merchandize here, we, on the 1st of September, set out in a S. W. course towards Old Mexico, and on the 25th of November, having disposed of all our merchandize, we resolved to dissolve the copartnership, and divide the profits of our stock in trade; my share, wages and share of profits, amounted to $920. Three others, viz. Walter Erwin of N. Carolina—John McCarty of Leesburgh, Virginia, and Isaac R. Nicholson of Laurens District, South Carolina, and myself, resolved to go to the city of Mexico, then 100 leagues south of us. We mounted Spanish mules, and set out; receiving but scanty fare, and but little hospitality, on our journey. Compelled to camp out and dress such rough food as chance threw in our way every night, and like wild animals, compelled to watch by turns, whilst the others dozed away a few weary hours in restless slumbers. Thrice by night, we were assailed by demon looking fiends in human shape, armed with dirks and clubs, and thrice we repelled them—at length, having by accident lost our powder in swimming a creek, we were overpowered by a gang of 12 ruffians, within 10 leagues of the city of Mexico, and stripped of every thing we had, except a shirt and trowsers apiece. Thus left, bruised and beaten almost in a state of nudity, among christian savages, our distress is more easily imagined than described. In this situation, we arrived within the suburbs of the city, almost famished with hunger, where we were apprehended and seized as spies. I recollected that Mr. Poinsett (U. S. Minister) resided in the city; I therefore contrived to address a note to him, informing him of our situations, as citizens of the United States, which he very generously and promptly relieved by his presence and his purse; I soon convinced him that we were not only Americans, but that two of us were Carolinians. His influence and friendship procured for us situations in Counting Houses, by which means we were soon enabled to clothe ourselves, and pay to him his generous advances to us. Unable to find profitable employment in Mexico for any length of time, I set out for the Republic of Colombia, leaving my companions almost idle in Mexico. I travelled from Mexico to Vera Cruz on Mule back, from thence I sailed in an American bottom, to the city of Caraccas in Colombia, where, immediately on my arrival, I engaged to teach the children of three English merchants for three months, at $100 per month; after which time I was obliged to abandon it, for want of a knowledge of the Spanish language. From Caraccas I went to Santa Fe de Bogota, the seat of the Colombian government, where I commenced Editor of the English department of a weekly Journal called "*The Colombian Patriot*"—the proprietor of which soon died, when the printing materials were put under an auctioneer's hammer for the benefit of his creditors. At this place I had the honor of an introduction to the Liberator, Bolivar; he speaks English fluently, and questioned me particularly about our State government, and Statute Laws—he professed some friendship for me, and wished me to accept a Professorship in an English College that was about to go into operation under his patronage, or to furnish materials for another public Journal, which he appeared anxious to have published in the English language; but sad experience had given me such an aversion to the Spanish character, that I was obliged to decline his friendly offers. From Santa Fe de Bogota, I visited the falls of Magdalena, 500 feet perpendicular, twice the height of those of the renowned Niagara. On the first of March last, I left Bogota for Santa Martha, at the mouth of the Magdalena, where I took passage in an American ship to New Orleans, where I arrived on the 15th of April last. I remained at Orleans till the middle of June, being then compelled to escape from the ravages of the yellow fever, which was rapidly spreading through the city. On my arrival at Natchez, the same disease was making its appearance there also. At this place, the Supreme Court of the State was in Session, with John P. Hampton, formerly of your district, presiding as Chief Justice. I applied for licence to practise law, which after an examination, was granted to me. Having procured a few books I retired to this place, 30 miles east of Natchez, to try my fortune once more under a government dearer to me than life knowing now, that Spanish liberty is no more than a farce and imposition upon the people, if people such a swinish multitude may be denominated."

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, JULY 29.

The exports and imports of Great Britain, as well as her revenues have fallen off fearfully within the last 15 months, and the cause is neither a temporary glut of the raw material at home, or of the manufacture in foreign countries; but, as we have already stated more than once, a growing and powerful rivalry of our skill—an export of our capital, and an emigration of our workmen—in one word, lower prices abroad, with higher wages and more encouragement than in England. These are not transient or incidental circumstances; they catenate, as people say, with our general condition. In the staple article of cotton, the trade of England exhibits a melancholy falling off. On a comparison of the two quarters ending April 1825, and April, 1826, a decline has taken place in white or plain cottons of from 39,000,000 to 29,000,000 yards, or a full one fourth of the whole quantity. In printed cottons, a similar change has occurred, though in less mortifying proportion: the decline having been only from 44,000,000 to 38,000,000. But this is an incomplete view of the tendency to a diminished commerce—for each yard of cotton sold during the former period was worth nearly double its present price: so that the reduction of quantity ought to be multiplied by that of value, to get at the real loss which we have incurred. It is the same, but not so sensible with regard to the woollen trade and the linen, which has suffered in the duplicate ratio of price and magnitude.

In cotton twist, it is perfectly certain that the exportation has increased one half—that is to say, that we, a matured and accomplished manufacturing nation, are diminishing in the sale of those articles which bespeak the possession of high skill and ingenuity, while we gain ground in the exportation of those which are in a stage but one degree removed from the raw material. We cease to sell that which characterizes an advanced state of manufacture, and fall back to the fabrication of those rude matters which it would be better that we should import together with the raw produce itself. Cotton twist is, perhaps, double the value of raw cotton. Cloth, when manufactured, may be ten times, or much more than ten times, the value of the twist. We, therefore, gain by our industry a profit of two upon the wool, and leave to those who are turning us out of the market a profit of 20, or, indeed, a profit, bounded only by the fineness of the article—thus changing places with those nations, who can hardly be called manufacturers, but stand nearly in the rank of growers. Nor is even this the worst: while our export of cotton has declined, that of the raw material—of cotton *wool*—has grown from half a million to six millions of lbs. or twelve times the amount which had been previously exported! What does this prove? Is it consistent with the favorite excuse that foreign markets are laboring under a temporary glut, and when that is over that they will speedily renew their demands upon us? What means, then, their purchase of the raw material? Do they buy the raw cotton to burn it?—No; but they buy the wool and reject the cloth, because these foreigners choose to manufacture for their own consumption, instead of preferring, as in former instances, the webs and prints of Great Britain. Nor can the absence of purchasers for our manufacture, be ascribed more fairly to a dearth of capital, than to a glut of goods. If capital were wanted by the foreign merchant, could he pay for twist or for the raw material, any better than for the web or print? But, again the "poverty" of the foreign merchant! How, then, besides paying for that raw cotton which it appears the capital of England is not sufficient to absorb—how can the same foreign pauper manage to buy our coffee, tobacco, pepper and other articles, if he be in such want of money?

It has been estimated that the whole annual exportation of manufactured cotton from this country has been about 24 millions pounds! multiplying loss of quantity into that of value, we have seen how nearly half that amount has fallen away from us by the table above referred to. Even if the quarter specified be not taken as a certain measure for the course of the trade hereafter, it is plain that a very serious—a very grievous—revolution has been operating. As for prospects of amendment, where are they? Is it in the *last* quarter that any such can be imagined? and taking for granted that little or no reduction in the quantity of goods consumed at home has been apparent, while the ordinary export trade in cotton embraces 3-8ths of the whole that issues from the loom—what an enormous proportion of the fruits of British industry has been blighted by this deadly season!

EXTRACT FROM A FOREIGN PAPER.

ORIGIN OF THE JANISSARIES.

The establishment of the Janissaries, which has been recently suppressed in the Turkish capital, has played, as our readers are aware, a most important part, both during the glory and weakness of the Turkish power, in extending its greatness or accelerating its decay. It is true that the Turkish hordes had left their native wilds two centuries before its creation, and had extended their sway from the heart of Asia to the eastern part of Europe. Like the other barbarians who established themselves on the ruins of Greek and Roman civilization, war was their trade, plunder their support, and massacre or conquest their pride and glory. But like them, too, their empire might have fallen to pieces, and their military force might have been divided among so many chiefs as to cease to be dangerous, had the institution of the Janissaries, or the establishment of permanent troops not occurred to one of their most celebrated Princes. When Amurath Ist. had made a successful irruption into the provinces on the Danube, he was advised to incorporate a body of his youthful captives into his army, instead of looking for new recruits to the original seat of his tribe. "The advice was followed," says Mr. Gibbon, "the edict was proclaimed, many thousands of the European captives were educated in religion and arms, and the new militia was consecrated and named by a celebrated Dervish. Standing in the front of their ranks, he stretched the sleeve of his gown over the head of the foremost soldier, and his blessing was delivered in these words:—'Let them be called Janissaries (*Yeniaskeri.*) or new soldiers: may their countenance be ever bright; their hand victorious; their sword keen. May their spear always hang over the heads of their enemies, and wheresoever they go, may they return with a *white face.*' "Such," he adds, "was the origin of these haughty troops—the terror of the nations, and sometimes of the Sultans themselves." For two hundred years—namely, from the end of the 14th to that of the 16th century, the force thus obtained by incorporating in the Mussulmen army the fifth of Christian captive youths, and the tenth of the youths of the conquered villages, with the slaves of the Sultan, composed the flower of the Turkish armies; and so long as the first Sultans ruled their nations from the heart of their camps, and declared their decrees from the "imperial stirrup," their obedience was secured, and there never was a fitter instrument of war and conquest. When the sovereigns of Europe had as yet no standing armies, inured in discipline and possessed of experience—when there was no concert among the powers—and when consequently, they could carry on no great combined operations—the force of a body of troops like the Janissaries, who added the discipline and experience of veterans to the obedience of favored slaves, and the burning enthusiasm of new converts, was irresistible. In this period, accordingly, all the great successes of the Turkish army were gained. But when the Sultan began to prefer the pleasures of indolence to the visions of ambition, and exchanged the toils of the camp for the debaucheries of the haram, the discipline of the cords relaxed, and its arms became more dangerous to the ministers than to the enemies of government. A great variety of attempts have since been made to suppress it; and in these attempts, both Sultans, Grand Viziers, and inferior Ministers have been deposed or massacred. The number of the Janissaries was calculated, in the year 1799, at about 113,000. They composed the only regular effective infantry in the empire.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: I propose occasionally, as leisure permits, to send you a few short extracts from my "Scrap Book." Perhaps some of them may afford a few moments of entertainment to your readers.

MY SCRAP BOOK.

NO.....I.

One of the oldest Histories of America, extant, was written by an Englishman by the name of *Herman Moll.* He gives a very full and interesting account of the first government adopted for the colony of North Carolina. According to Mr. Moll, the fundamental constitution adopted by the Lord proprietors for North Carolina was drawn up by that famous politician, the *Earl of Shaftsbury*, and not as other historians say, by the celebrated *Mr. Locke.* This constitution consisted of 120 articles, signed by the *Duke of Albermarle*, then Palatine of the Province, and by the other Lords proprietors, on the 1st March 1699. It was called—"*the fundamental constitution,*" which constitution, as expressed in the last article,—*shall be and remain the sacred and unalterable form and rule of government in Carolina forever.*"

"The fundamental constitution," granted freedom of religion,—universal and absolute toleration."

There were to be the following orders and distinctions in the government:

Three hereditary noblemen in every county; one to be called a *Landgrave*, and two to be styled *Casiques.*

In describing North Carolina, Mr. Mool says: "The first is Albemarle county, to the North bordering on Virginia. 'Tis watered by *Albemarle* River; and in part of the county lies the Island *Roanoke*, where *Philip Armidas* and *Arthur Barlow*, whom *Sir Walter Rawleigh* sent to Virginia, landed."

Note—The name of *Raleigh*, in all the old books, and by Sir Walter himself, is written, *Rawleigh.*

In 1771, *Mark Catesby*, F. R. S. published a natural history of *Carolina, Florada*, and the *Bahama Islands.* It contains accurate descriptions, and well-coloured figures of the Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, Insects, and Plants natural to this country. It is a work of great merit.

NO.....II.

How happy would we be, if we could always *feel* as we sometimes think.

The fundamental qualities of true friendship are constancy and fidelity. *Blair.*

The inconstant man is not capable of friendship. *Ib.*

A proud and passionate man, puts his happiness in the power of every fool he meets. *Logan.*

Where there is no fixedness of moral principle, occasional feelings are of no value.

If there be any first principle of wisdom, it is certainly this,—the distresses that are removable, endeavour to remove, those which cannot be removed bear with as little disquietude as possible. In every situation of life there are comforts; find them out, and enjoy them.

A just knowledge of the maxims we ought to follow in the course of life, is the principal object of wisdom, and virtue consists in putting them constantly into practice, without being ever diverted from so noble a pursuit. Gibbon says—"The first and indispensable requisite of happiness, is a clear conscience."

Irregular desires will produce licentious practices: What men allow themselves to wish, they will soon believe, and will be at last incited to execute what they please themselves with contriving. *Dr. Johnston.*

Just praise is only a debt, but flattery is a present. *Ibid.*

To tell our own secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt: to communicate those with which we are intrusted is always treachery, and treachery for the most part combines with folly. *Ibid.*

As to the Christian religion, (says Doct. Johnson) besides the strong evidences which we have for it, there is a balance in its favor from the number of great men who have been convinced of its truth, after a serious consideration of the question. Grotius was an acute man, a lawyer, a man accustomed to examine evidences, and *he* was convinced. Grotius was not a recluse, but a man of the world: he certainly had no bias to the side of religion.

Sir Isaac Newton, sat out an infidel, and came to be a firm believer.

Shameful Circumstance.—The particulars of a tumult which occurred among the black population of New-York on the 19th inst. are given in the papers of that city. It seems that a family of colored people was claimed by their owners in Virginia, and the Manumission Society stepped forward to prevent their being sent home, but the Magistrates, on having full testimony before them, declined setting them free. When the negroes without were *intentionally* informed of the fact, they became outrageous, and threatened to take the lives of those concerned. Several persons were much injured in the affray—a gentleman from Virginia was wounded, and another individual narrowly escaped death from a poniard.

CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH.

In my opinion, one of the greatest faults with the French people, is a misdirection of national industry.—They overlook solid comforts, such as all might enjoy, and think only of luxuries which must always be confined to a few. The love of the fine arts engrosses attention that should be devoted to the useful. I have seen women busy in embroidering silks and weaving artificial flowers, when they ought to be employed in darning their own stockings, or in mending their petticoats. *Carter.*

COM. PORTER.

The following is a private letter, addressed by Com. *Porter*, to M. Dickerson, Esq. one of the Senators in Congress from New-Jersey; it will be found to contain a satisfactory explanation of the motives and views of the Commodore in expatriating himself from his native country, and entering a foreign service:

Washington, Feb. 19th, 1826.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been prevented by a variety of circumstances from replying to your highly esteemed favor of the 12th, until this moment.

Be assured, Sir, that the interest you have taken in my concerns, and the wishes and sentiments you express with regard to me, will ever be borne in grateful and pleasing recollection, the more so, as I feel myself forced to become an exile from my country, and from a service, among the officers of which, there is but one who has served as long as myself. Commodore Rodgers was the *first* Lieutenant, and I was the *first* Midshipman, who entered the present Navy, and we served together on board the *first* frigate that was launched.

Should I determine on accepting the command offered me in the Mexican Navy I beg you to be assured that I shall do so under the most thorough conviction, that I should fail in my duty to myself and my country, were I to decline it.

Resentment for the past (as some have conjectured) will have nothing to do with my determination. It is true I feel I have been dealt harshly with; and it is true, that I am almost every day made to feel that I am not yet restored to the good will and confidence of the Executive. What is past, I can forgive. The evils of the day I can bear,—but the utmost dread of the future. I feel that I have nothing to look for from the government during the present administration but contumely and neglect. And seeing that there is no controlling or protecting power, to whom I can look for redress I cannot bear the idea of remaining in a situation to be again exposed to treatment, similar to that which I have already experienced from the government.

I have met with much sympathy from my fellow citizens in general, many of whom believe that I am an injured man, and many gentlemen in Congress have assured me that I should receive from that body protection. To this end, an ineffectual call has been made on the executive for information.

I feel grateful for the sympathy of my fellow citizens, and to those in Congress, who wished to protect me, but neither the one nor the other have been able to relieve me for the present, or give me hopes of security for the future. The punishment to which I was sentenced, and which I have borne without murmuring, has passed off without any abatement whatever. The Executive has been influenced neither by the voice of the one, nor the call of the other; but to the last, has manifested a rancour which has been increased by every expression of the good will of others towards me. This feeling, which has been bequeathed from one administration to the other, may remain to my prejudice an *heir loom* in the government, at least as long as I can feel an interest in this life. And under these circumstances, it would, I conceive, be but a useless waste of my time as well as a voluntary submission to degradation, were I to remain longer in the U. States' Navy, if I can find useful or honorable employment in that of Mexico.

Let those who would reprove me for leaving my country to embark in the service of a foreign nation, reflect that I but pursue my vocation. If I cannot find employment from the government *here*, where can I look for it in this country? My life has been spent in the navy, I have no other profession, and am too far advanced to learn a new one. The command tendered to me is the most honorable that can be offered. It is the command-in-chief of the Navy of a young and prosperous republic, in amity with the United States, actuated by the same feelings and interests, and struggling as she has done against despotism, for the establishment of free principles. Let those who see disgrace in the act, reflect on the unparalleled honors which they have bestowed, nay, heaped on Lafayette, for doing the same thing. Why should I be disgraced by what was considered so honorable in him, De Kalb, Koskiusko, Steuben, etc. etc? Why is it more disgraceful in me to accept the invitation of the government of Mexico, than in General Bernard to accept that of the government of the United States? We all acknowledge the value of *his* services to this country: and I hope and trust Mexico will experience equal benefit from *mine*, should I accept her offer.

The profession of arms has never been considered dishonorable, and whether I go to learn it or to teach it, malignity only can find cause to censure me.

I have served my country with fidelity, my country has treated me with more than kindness. She has estimated my poor exertions far beyond their value. I shall ever feel grateful for the interest she has manifested for me, and the praise she has bestowed. It will be a severe struggle to separate myself from *such a country*.

Until recently, I have had the happiness to pass through my official life with the entire approbation of the *government* of that country. But I now find myself, after twenty-nine years of constant service, under its ban, for doing all in my power to support its "honor and interests."

If the only reward of a faithful discharge of duty, of a laudable desire to sustain the "honor and interests" of the country, is *degradation*, and if there is no power to control the government that inflicts the punishment, then farewell country, farewell friends, farewell to every blessing that this country and this life can afford, if the enjoyment of them is only to be purchased by *degradation*.

With sentiments of the highest respect, and with the best wishes for your happiness, I remain your very obedient humble servant.

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. *M. Dickerson.*

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

Extract of a Speech of Don Manuel Lorenzo de Vidaurre, Minister from Peru, at the opening of the American Congress at Panama on the 22d June, 1826.

Animated with celestial fire, and looking steadily and with reverence to the Author of our Being, difficulties the most appalling shrink into insignificance. The basis of our confederation is firm: *Peace with the whole world*; respect for European governments, even where their political principles are diametrically opposed to those acknowledged in America; *free commerce* with all nations, and a diminution of imposts on the trade of such as have acknowledged our independence; *religious toleration* for such as observe different rites from those established by our constitution. How emphatically are we taught by the blood which fanaticism has spilt, from the time of the Jews to the commencement of the present century, to be compassionate and tolerant to all who travel to the same point by different paths. Let the stranger of whatever mode of faith come hither; he shall be protected and respected, unless his morals, the true standard of religion, be opposed to the system given us by the Messiah. Let him come and instruct us in agriculture and the arts. Let the sad and abject countenance of the poor African, bending under the chains of rapacity and oppression, no longer be seen in these climes; let him be endowed with equal privileges with the white man, whose color he has been taught to regard as a badge of superiority; let him, in learning that he is not distinct from other men, learn to become a rational being.

PORTUGAL.

The brig Elder Brewster has arrived at Boston from Lisbon, having left that place August 18. He reports that the constitution was generally popular; but that between 200 and 300 persons, opposed to it, were confined in the castle, and additions were daily made to the number of those who even spoke unfavorably of it. Still all was quiet.

PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.

Secretary of the Interior—Francisco Manuel Triposo, de Aragao Morato, formerly member and President of the Cortes.

Foreign Affairs—Don Francisco de Almedia Portugal.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and of Justice—Pedro de Mello Breyner, at present Ambassador to Paris.

Treasury—Baron de Sobral.

War—John Catlos de Saldanha de Oliveirane Daun, now Governor of Oporto.

Marine and the Colonies—Adm. Ignacio da Costa Quintella.

INCREASE OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

We presume that but a few, even of those who are in the daily habit of seeing boats pass and repass upon our canals, are aware of the constant and rapid increase of business transacted through the medium of these artificial rivers. We have taken the pains to obtain, from a correct source the number of arrivals at *this city*, and the result is as follows:

In 1823 there arrived	1329 boats.
1824	2687
1825	3326
1826 to 1st September,	4380

It is probable that the arrivals this year will not be far short of *Seven Thousand*; and there is every prospect that the increase will in future be in the same ratio with the past, until it will become absolutely necessary to make another canal, double the locks, or adopt some other means to facilitate the transportation of the products of the west, which must all concentrate at this point on their way to market. When the Ohio Canal shall have been completed, an immense sum will be added to *our* canal revenue.

[*Albany (N. York) Daily Adv.*

Our esteemed and accomplished countryman *Washington Irving*, is at Madrid, where he is engaged upon the life of Columbus, now nearly finished. He thinks it will be his best work.

N. York Gaz.

DISSTRESSING NARRATIVE.

The Saco (Me.) Palladium of Wednesday, gives the following account of the shocking catastrophe which lately happened at the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

On Monday night, the 27th August, a most melancholy and heartrending catastrophe occurred in Coos county, (so called) of the White Mountain. The particulars of the shocking occurrence are, as near as we can ascertain them, as follows: A sudden and powerful fall of rain on the day previous, occasioned an overwhelming and appalling *avalanche* or slip from the mountain, into Saco River, which carried devastation and death in its course. On the night above mentioned, at about twelve o'clock, the family of Captain Samuel Willey, consisting of himself, his wife, five small children, and two hired men, named Allen and Nickerson, were alarmed by the boisterous elements, and rushed out of their house to save themselves from its ruins, in case it should be swept away; but, alas! they were all carried down and crushed to death by the mass of sliding earth, rocks, timber, &c. The bodies (says a letter of the 3d instant, to a gentleman of this place) of Mr. and Mrs. Willey, and Allen, were found on Thursdy afternoon, about two o'clock, seventy or eighty rods from below the house, amidst a mass of water, mud, wood, and stones, mangled in a most shocking manner—too horrid to describe; particularly Allen, who, it appears from the situation in which he was found, was endeavouring to save the life of Mrs. Willey, as they were but a few feet apart. Neither the bodies of the children, or that of Nickerson had been found on Friday night last, and little hope was entertained of their ever being found, as many of the inhabitants of the neighborhood had used their utmost exertions for that purpose.

A GREAT BRAGGART!

A shoemaker in Norfolk, Virginia, publishes the following challenge in the papers of that borough:—"I do hereby certify, that I can make a better pair of shoes than all the shoemakers in Norfolk can show, white or black. I will bet twenty dollars—let every man or *boss* come to my house in Bank street, next Saturday, and compare them. Let all the *bosses* send a pair of shoes each, for if I lose my bet, take my $20, and all the rest draw the money, but if I gain I shall have all. All such as will not venture shall be posted as cowards and misers.

Note.—The shoes shall be made without a peg, tack or nail, when finished; also no rasp, gigger or bone, nor varnish touch them. Let all be decided at 12 o'clock. At the same time I shall show a *Wonderful Mystery*, and demonstrate it, that was never declared in this world. I hope all mechanics and merchants, gentle and simple, will come. The most noble, cultivated sight, will cost them but 12½ cents each. Tickets will be given out or sold from six in the morning till 12 o'clock, at my house in Bank-street.

Vermont.—In an action lately tried at Montpelier, brought by Anne Lyman against David Hatch, for breach of promise of marriage, a verdict was given for the plaintiff of $740 damages. The defendant has claimed a review. The cause had excited great interest from the standing of the parties, and the circumstances of the case, and a great number of spectators of both sexes were present at the trial.

Indiana.—Since the treaty with the Indians of 1818, which secured to the United States most of their territory south of the Wabash, twenty-six new counties have been formed in Indiana, and a small part of the land ceded now contains 50,000 inhabitants. The Indians who made the treaty are a thousand miles distant—far up the Arkansas. Such revolutions are not uncommon in our country in the space of five or six years; and the progress of them is much accelerated, by the cheerful assistance which one backwoodsman renders to another, in building cabins, and performing other services indispensable to a reasonable share of comfort. A house is often built, fitted up, and inhabited in the course of a day or two.

Alabama.—A billious remittent and intermittent fever has made great ravages in Montgomery and its vicinity, carrying off a great many citizens during the last two months. The fever was abating at the latest accounts. The town itself is very healthfully situated, but many persons, in a moment of alarm, removed into the country, and fell victims to the disorder.

Large Churhes.—Rutgers-street church, N. York, has 1025 communicants; 1st. church, Northern Liberties, Philadelpia, 900; Brick Church, New York, 853; 2d church, Philadelphia, 620; 1st. church, Elizabethtown, N. J. 632; Orange, N. J. 596; Morristown, N. J. 535; Carlisle, Pa. 522; Troy, N. Y. 503, These are the only Presbyterian churches in the U. States that contain more than 500 members each.

THE COLD PLAGUE.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser says, that a letter was received there, from fort Adams, stating that the country in that neighborhood is very sickly. The prevailing disease was called the 'Cold Plague,' and carried people off after an illness of 48 hours.

A young man named Bradly has been executed in Kentucky for a murder *Committed in the Penitentiary* where he was confined for a limited period—he prefered execution, he said, to serving out his remaining three years of confinement.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. John C. Calhoun by the citizens of Pendleton district, on the 7th inst. at which Col. Francis K. Huger presided, assisted by Jesse P. Lewis and Enoch B. Benson, Esqrs. On being toasted, Mr. Calhoun addressed the company, principally in defence of his construction of the powers of the Vice President as President of the Senate, and concluded by offering the following sentiment:

"*The People of the United States*—the depository of the most precious of all rights, that of self-government; may they by their wisdom and virtue ever prove themselves worthy of the sacred trust."

It is stated, in the Northern papers, that Browere the Sculptor, is preparing for exhibition a National Gallery, containing the portrait busts of 73, and full length statues of three eminent Americans. Among them are busts of Washington; La Fayette; Hamilton; Jefferson; Charles Carroll; Adams; Madison, &c. comprising many distinguished public men of the present day. Such a collection would be a splendid and invaluable acquisition to any city.

The New York papers announce the death of *William Bayard*, one of the oldest and most distinguished merchants of that city, and for a long time President of its Chamber of Commerce.

The member of the Bonaparte family who has made application to be allowed to reside in Holland, is supposed to be *Louis*, and not *Joseph Bonaparte*.

The Criminal Court held and adjourned session yesterday. The Grand Jury retired about 11 o'clock under a pointed and impressive charge from Judge Turner, and in the course of the morning, found a "true bill" of indictment for *murder* against Z. B. Canonge, for killing T. Preval in a duel.—*New Orleans paper, of the 8th ult.*

Drunkenness.—A Mons. Loisseau, of New Orleans, is said to be successfully engaged in curing drunkards, and restoring them to society and their friends. A paper of that city says he has radically cured five white adults, four colored, and fifteen slaves. Among the number were one or two whom drinking had made mad. Mr. L. had 13 patients on his hands, Aug. 5, a part of whom it would take three weeks to cure; others might be discharged in 10 days.

Lightning.—A Paris paper asserts that cows and bulls are always struck by lightning, when it strikes a tree under which they have sought refuge; but if goats happen to be at the foot of a tree, they always take to flight some moments before the stroke comes.

It is said that cows have been sold in some parts of Washington county, N. Y. from three to five dollars; the drought and grasshoppers having destroyed the grass, &c.

A Miss Miller, a young lady of twenty, said to be from Massachusetts, has been preaching sermons in Maryland. May she do much good in her clerical vocation.

Mr. Robertsen made a grand ascent in a balloon, with lights attached, from the city of New York, on the 29th ult. between 9 and 10 o'clock, at night, in the presence of 15 or 20,000 people. He landed safely in about an hour.

We are sorry to learn, from the American Sentinel, that Joseph Hemphill has resigned the seat which he has so long and with so much respectability filled, as a Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania. *Nat. Int.*

By an arrival at this port, we learn that *fifty-two* negroes and one white man, who had been condemned as conspirators in the late alarming insurrection at Porto Rico, were to have been executed; and that the Governor of the Island had passed through Ponce on his way to the place of execution. *Boston Patriot.*

Jefferson Subscription.—The Richmond Compiler says, from a rough estimate made of the amount of the subscriptions raised for Mr. Jefferson, within a fortnight, the total was about $20,000, to wit—in New-York, about $8,000; in Philadelphi, about $6,000; in Baltimore, a little more than $2,000; and all the rest at about $4,000.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 10, 1826.

A late Pennsylvania paper says that oats are so plentiful in that state, this season, that they were selling at Pittsburg for 6¼ cents per bushel! 6¼ cents would not pay for thrashing, with us. The same paper mentions, apparently with an expectation of *encouraging* the farmers, that the price in *that* part of the state was much better; oats readily selling as high as 12½ and 13 cents!

We will take this occasion to repeat, what, during the season, we have more than once mentioned, that the oats crop in this section of country, was almost entirely cut off by the drought: we may with safety say, that the seed sown last spring, has not much more than been returned. Abundance of corn can be had, delivered in town, at 50 cents per bushel; while we have to give 40 cents for oats,—and little to be had at that price.

We learn, that on Friday night, the 29th ult. two barns were burnt, in the western part of Rowan county, about 15 miles from this place,—one the property of Mr. Jas. Graham, the other of Mr. Wm. Cowan. The barns were less than a mile apart; were large, and filled with grain and hay: their value was at least ten or twelve hundred dollars. From the coincidence of both being burnt on the same night, taken in connexion with other circumstances, the conviction is irresistible that they must have been set on fire, either by some malicious negro, or depraved and wicked white man, as reckless of the penalties of the law, as of all the common charities of civilized life.

NEW-JERSEY.

This state sends five Representatives to Congress, and elects them by general ticket. The convention of delegates, this year, from the different counties in the state, for the nomination of candidates for members in the 20th Congress, assembled in Trenton, on the 20th ult. It is said the friends of Gen. Jackson had a considerable majority; the friends of the administration, after a good deal of squabbling, separated from the others; and each party nominated five candidates of their own liking. The administration ticket has on it *four* DOCTORS, out of the five candidates: From this circumstance, the Jacksonites say their opponents must be very *sick* of their prospects. There seems to have been great confusion and disorder in the Convention; hence the reason of their dividing, and each party organizing its own meeting. As there are now two distinct sets of candidates before the people of that State, one a "Jackson," the other an "Adams" ticket, as they are there termed, a fair opportunity will be afforded of testing the real strength of each party. This intense interest in the election of their members of Congress, appears to have been elicited by the anxiety of each party to get a majority of members of their own kidney returned to the 20th Congress, with a view of controlling the vote of the state in the next Presidential election, in the event of its again going into the House of Representatives.

"Every man his own" Executioner.

The Montreal Courant gives the following remarkable account of a man's accidentally cutting off his own head:

We are informed that one day last week, a Canadian man at L'Assumption was mowing hay near the river side, when he saw a very large fish near the water's edge. He made a blow at it with his scythe, (which was just whetted) and raising it above his head, it appears the handle turned, and coming in contact with his person, it severed his head from his body.

[The above, we suspect, is a new version of an old story, which we remember to have heard in the days of our boyhood. The old version of the story, as well as our memory serves us, ran thus: A mower having finished his day's task, was wending his way home through the meadow; when his attention was suddenly directed, by an unusual noise, to a hole in the earth; on looking into which, he saw two musk-rats fiercely engaged in combat; he instantly made a thrust at them with the end of the scythe handle, without, at the moment, reflecting that the blade was directly over his neck;—the consequence was, that he *cut his own head off!!* And, as the story goes, those who first discovered him, found that he had also killed one of the musk-rats: thus killing,—not "two birds with one stone," but,—two animals at one stroke of his scythe!] EDITOR CAROLINIAN.

We have received a communication, entitled a "Public Manifesto," and signed by "Will. Simeson;" the *object* of which, as near as we can *guess* at it, (for there is so much rodomontade and bombast in the style of the piece, that it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to make any sense of it without putting his *guessing* faculties into severe exercise) is to induce public spirited individuals to subscribe towards a fund, to be applied, under the direction of this Mr. "Will. Simeson," when a sufficient amount shall have been raised, to "the rendizing navigable the Narrows of the Yadkin:" This, after searching through three pages of manuscript, of which the "Manifesto" is composed, is all we can find that *means* any thing. If any one has a curiosity to search the document, with a view to make *other* discoveries, they are welcome to do so.

MORE GOLD.

Within two or three weeks past, *gold* has been discovered on the land of David Coxe, Esq. in Davidson county, eight or ten miles higher up the Yadkin river than it has hitherto been found. The earth is said to be rich with the precious metal at this place; one lump weighing ten pennyweights, was found last week; and it is often that a hand will find as much as 12 or 15 pennyweights per day. How extensive the deposite may be, time only can determine.

We learn, that very few hands are now working at any of the places where gold has been heretofore found in the greatest abundance,—partly owing to its being the season for gathering in the corn crops; but mainly, as we are informed, to the precious metal's becoming very scarce. This circumstance, however, has often occurred before; and is not so discouraging to those acquainted with the business, as to strangers. It has often happened, to use a common phrase, that "the gold has *run out*;" and that, soon afterwards, a new and richer vein, or deposite, was discovered not far distant.

We must crave the indulgence of our readers, for the many errors in orthography and punctuation, as well as typography, with which our paper, for three or four weeks past, has abounded: the Editor's absence from home, three-fourths of each week during that time, must plead his excuse. Very few persons, except experienced, *practical* printers, let their educations be as good as they may, understand the business of *proof-reading*.—And we will here ask indulgence in advance, for such errors as may hereafter occur; for we expect to be absent from home frequently during the winter, on business of necessity.

"Agemo," has been received; and shall be attended to in due time.

FREE MASONS.

Officers of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States of America, as elected at their present septennial assembly in New-York, on Friday Sept. 15, 1826.

M. E. His Ex. De Witt Clinton, Gov. of the State of New-York, General Grand High Priest.

M. E. John Snow, Esq of Worthington, Ohio, Deputy General Grand High Priest.

M. E. and Hon. John Lyde Wilson, of Chaleston, S. C. General Grand King.

M. E. and Rev. Paul Dean, of Boston, Massachusetts, General Grand Scribe.

M. E. Lebbeus Chapman, Esq. of the city of New-York, General G. Secretary.

M. E. Peter Grinnell, Esq. of Providence, R. Island, General Grand Treasurer.

M. E. and Rev. Jonathan Nye, of Claibourne, Vermont, General Grand Chaplain.

M. E. William G. Hunt, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, Genaral Grand Marshal.

Officers of the *General Grand Encampment* of the United States, elected at the septennial session held in New-York on the 19th of September, 1826:

De Witt Clinton, of New-York, Gen. G. Commander.

Jonathan Nye, of New-Hampshire, D. Gen. G. Commander.

John H. Lorring, of Massachusetts, Gen. G. Generalissimo.

William Gibbs Hunt, of Tennessee, Gen. G. Capt. Genl.

Joseph White, of New Hampshire, G. G. Sen. Warden.

John H. Cotton, Vermont, Gen. G. Jun. Warden.

Peter Grinnell, Rhode Island, Gen. G. Treasurer.

Oliver M. Lowndes, New-York, Gen. G. Secretary.

Isaac W. Hubbard, Vermont, Gen. G. Warder.

James Eyland, S. Carolina, Gen. G. Standard Bearer.

Thomas Hubbard, Connecticut, Gen. G. Sword Bearer.

We are informed that much important business has been done, and that, upon the whole, it has been an interesting meeting. *N. York paper*

Corn.—Old Corn now sells for 70 cents, and new for 60—quite a reasonable price when it is remembered that it sold for $1 25 four weeks ago.

Fayetteville Observer, 27th ult.

It is stated in the Baltimore papers that the venerable *Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, completed his *ninetieth* year on Wednesday, the 20th of Sept. He is said to be in possession of excellent health; and to enjoy a cheerful and contented disposition, to which he is eminently entitled by his virtues, and the many favors which, under providence, he has been permitted to confer upon his country.

It is said to be very sickly in the Western District of Tennessee, this season; the Jackson Gazette, however, of the 9th ult. says the sickness is subsiding.

Rev. Bishop Cheverus, formerly of Boston, is mentioned as successor to the Bishoprick of Bordeaux.

There is a great deal of Sickness, fever and ague and bilious fever, prevailing in almost an unexampled degree throughout the vicinity of New-Ark, Christiana, and nearly all the lower regions of the state of Delaware, below Wilmington.—Very little rain is said to have fallen there during the summer.

The Commissioners appointed by the United States—Gov. Cass and T. L. M'Kenney—to negotiate with the Indians on the Mississippi, have concluded a treaty, and returned to Detroit.

John Vanderpoel, was lately tried at Whitesborough, N. York, before Judge Storrs, on an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing three oxen; was convicted, and sent to the state prison for three years. His case presented a singular instance of *despatch in business*. On Monday he took the oxen, was apprehended on Tuesday, indicted on Wednesday, tried on Thursday, and received his sentence on Saturday.

More Indictments.—It is stated in the Black Rock Gazette that the late President of the Bank of Niagara, Sylvanus Wells, and the late Cashier, Oliver Forward, had been indicted at the Circuit Court sitting at Buffalo, for a conspiracy to defraud that bank.

RALEIGH, SEPT. 29.

Gen. *Beverly Daniel*, Adjutant General of this State, has been appointed a Member of the Board of Military Officers, to be organized at Washington City on the 1st of next month, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last session of Congress, directing the Secretary of War to cause to be prepared "a complete system of Cavalry tactics; and also a system of exercise and instruction of Field Artillery, including manœuvres for Light or Horse Artillery, for the use of the Militia of the United States." *Star.*

The list of Premiums offered by the Lincoln Agricultural Society, shall be published in our next. Advertisements omitted this week, shall go in next.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 27.

Cotton, 8¼ a 8¾; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, $5¼ a 6; wheat, $1 a 1 05; whiskey, 50; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 55 60; corn, 60 a 70; bacon, 12½; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 42 45; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10; coffee, prime green, 15 20; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 19; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 80; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6, pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 18.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 a 30; stained do. 8 a 10 Maine and Santee, 17 a 20 cts.; short staple, 8 a 10 cents; Whiskey, 34 a 36 cents; Bacon, 8 9; Hams, 11 a 12; Lard, 10 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 21 a 23; Coffee. Prime Green, 17 a 18 Inf. to good, 13 to 16, Georgia Bank Bills.—1 to 1½ per cent. discount North-Carolina Do.—4½ to 5 per cent. discount.

Cottons.—Uplands of the new crop, and best quality, are taken for the Northern manufactories at about 10 cents—we quote the range for inferior old to prime new Cotton, at 8 a 10 cents. The stock now on hand, of all descriptions, is estimated at 8000 bales.

CAMDEN PRICES, Sept. 23.

Cotton, 8 a 8 25; corn, 87 to $1 00; bacon, 11½ to 12½; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Married,

In Lincoln county, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Joseph E. Bell, Mr. William Fulenwider to Miss Martha M. Hays, daughter of John Hays, Esq.

In Lincolnton, Georgia, on the 12th ult. by the Rev. James Turner, Dr. *Aza Beall*, late of Iredell county, North Carolina, to Miss *Susan Ann Harriett Remson*, daughter of R. Remson, Esq. of the former place.

In Davidson county, on the 3d inst. by Charles Hoover, Esq. Mr. Christian Hepler to Miss Eve Knoy.

On the 14th ult. at the seat of Rankin Alexander, Esq. Mecklenburg county, by William G. White, Esq. Mr. William Wynans to Miss Margaret Terrence, daughter of Alexander Terrence, Esq.

In Montgomery county, on the 28th ult. by William Harris, Esq. Thomas C. Dunn, Esq. member elect to the next Legislature, to Miss Edy Hearne.

DIED,

In Beaufort county, in this state, on the 28th August, aged 90 years, Mr. William Davis, a soldier of the Revolution, and a very worthy citizen.

In Franklin county, on the 16th ult. in the 73d year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Lancaster, a highly respectable Minister of the Baptist Church, and for many years previous to his death, Chaplain to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

In Montgomery county, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Eleanor Austin, wife of Mr. Thomas H. Austin, aged 25 years.

By Saturday's Mail.

LATE NEWS.

By arrivals at New-York, English papers to the 24th Aug. have been received. The most important article of intelligence, is an order in Council of the British government, prohibiting American vessels from trading to the British Colonies, after the 1st of Dec. next. Our government ought, and no doubt will, retaliate this unjustifiable measure. Countervailing restrictions will or ought to be laid upon British vessels trading to the U. States, as soon after Congress meets as possible;—to show mother Britain we have not yet forgotten the wrongs we formerly suffered in our commerce, from her "Orders in Council."

The Utica (New-York) Convention, have nominated *De Witt Clinton*, unanimously, for re-election as Governor of that state; and Henry Huntington, of Oneida county, by a large majority, for Lieutenant Governor. The Buktail Convention meets at Herkimer sometime this month. No one knows on whom their nomination will light.

The Philadelphia Gazette is requested to inquire why Mr. *Williamson*, of North Carolina, the gentleman appointed to the consulship at Laguyra, does not repair to that port. The appointment was, we are informed, made four months ago; but his departure from this country has not yet been announced, though, in the present situation of affairs in Colombia, American commerce is suffering severely from the want of a recognized agent of our government.

[The fate of *Mann*, and of *Miller*, is doubtless fresh in the recollection of Mr. Williamson. He would be fool-hardy, indeed, to venture his life in so noxious a climate as La Guyra, at the most sickly season of the year. We do not speak advisedly on the subject; but have stated what we think is most likely the cause of the delay.] *Ed. West. Carolinian.*

William Crafts, esq. a member of the senate of the state of South Carolina, and late editor of the Charleston Courier, died at Lebanon Springs, New York, on the 22d ult.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to state that the improvement is gradual, though no great relief has yet been afforded to the operatives.

The London Price Current of August 22d says—"The improvement in commerce remains steady. The accounts from all the ports of the Continent continue favorable as to the revival of trade. There is intense interest excited among the foreign merchants on account of the rapid advance in spring corn. Wheat is a fine crop; barley middling; oats very short; beans and peas a complete failure."

The London Gazette announces that the parliament, which stood prorogued to the 24th inst. should be prorogued to the 2d of November; and that his Majesty has appointed Lord F. Montagne to be postmaster-general, vice the Earl of Chichester, deceased.

The London papers assert that Mr. Cooper, "the American Roscius," is to play at Drury Lane.

The fever in Dublin is making the most frightful ravages. The average number of cases entered in the fever hospital was near triple that of ordinary times.

At Lancaster assizes, 45 persons, convicted of being engaged in the late riots, have been sentenced to death.

A number of vessels were fitting out at London, said to be destined to join Lord Cochrane.

Reports continued that a declaration or Manifesto would shortly be made by the European powers, relative to Greece.

A frigate of sixty guns was launched at Marseilles on the 12th of August, built for the Pacha of Egypt. [May the Greeks blow her up the first cruize she makes. *Ed. Carolinian.*]

The steam-boats fitted out in aid of the Greek naval warfare have been detained in the Thames; by whose interference, or on what plea, has not transpired.

MEXICO, &c.

The following extract from a letter, dated at Havana, 19th Sept. is published in the Charleston Courier, of the 28th.

"By the British frigate *Dartmouth*, we have news from Mexico to the 16th ult. and an official communication to the President of that Republic of the business done at the Congress of Panama—among others, a treaty of perpetual offensive alliance between the Republics of Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, and Colombia—"*a secret convention*," and the resolution to place the seat of their sessions at Facubaya, a delightful village near Mexico. The secret convention is *about this Island*, (Cuba;) I know it *positively*.

"Bolivar was at Panama during the Sessions of the Congress. Besides the Commissioners from the above named Republics, one on the part of England, (Mr. *Dawkins*) and another on that of Holland, were present. Mr. *Anderson* had died previously, so that the Anglo-Americans were not represented. The place was very sickly at that moment.—Mr. D. lost two of his sons, whom he had with him—he stopped here two or three days. The frigate carried to England one million of dollars, to pay the premium of the Mexican loan. A gentleman, by name Camacho, had that sum under his charge, and was accompanied by some distinguished characters.

WHITE FLINT WHEAT.

In answer to an inquiry which appears in the last *Western Carolinian*, in relation to the White Flint Wheat ordered by the Board of Agriculture to be procured for the use of the several Agricultural Societies of this State, the Secretary states, that the order was given in due time to the Editor of the American Farmer (who had politely offered his services to the Board to execute this commission) and the Wheat, and Grass Seed which was to accompany it, have been for some time expected. About ten days ago the Secretary wrote again to Mr. Skinner, urging him immediately to cause the Seed to be shipped, if not already sent, lest it should not be received in time to be sowed this fall. The Secretary hopes shortly to be able to announce its arrival at Wilmington.—*Raleigh Register, 3d inst.*

The Norfolk papers give us reason to hope that the malignant disease which has excited so much alarm in the city, has given way to the precautionary measures adopted by the citizens. It is said the cases of fever at present are very few; that only three deaths, from malignant fever, occured in the three preceding days, and that only two cases of disease had been discovered.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that "there is so much sickness in that part of the town plot immediately this side of Bush Hill, that, according to one statement, nurses for the sick cannot be procured in the neighborhood."

Poisoned sausages have been distributed in order to destroy the dogs. In one day, about one hundred were found dead.

It is now distinctly understood, that P. P. Barbour, Esq. is a candidate for the ted through the streets of New Orleans, in the 20th congress, to represent the district of Louisa, in this state. Mr. Taylor, the present incumbent, is to withdraw. *Petersburg Repub.*

It is with feelings of sincere regret that we announce the death of Captain *Robert Traill Spence*, of the United States' Navy. This distinguished Officer, who has contributed so much to the high character which our Navy has obtained, died at his seat near Baltimore, on Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock. It is said that Captain *Spence* had recently been appointed to the command of our squadron in the West-Indies. *Nat. Jour. 28th ult.*

An article from a German paper asserts that when the Duke of Wellington was lately in St. Petersburg, a treaty was concluded between Russia, Great Britain and Prussia, embracing all the great questions of policy between the cabinets, including the affairs of S. America and Greece, and on which a declaration of these three powers will be published immediately after the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas.

New Assortment.

THE subscriber, grateful for past encouragement, takes pleasure in informing his old customers and friends, that he has enlarged his store, and is now receiving, from Philadelphia, a large and choice assortment of different kinds of

Merchandize,

which he selected with much care and attention, during a long stay in the north, at the lowest cash prices; and which will be sold on very satisfactory terms. The public is strongly solicited to call, and judge for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Oct. 4, 1826. 3t33

N. B. The undersigned, having on hand a large number of *STILLS, (Tin)* and other *Copper Ware*, is disposed, for the purpose of effecting sales, to make liberal deductions from his original prices. E. C.

Cotton Ginning & Packing.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Merchants of Salisbury and Mocksville, and all others living convenient, that he has now in operation, at Hall and Fraley's Mills, on the South-Yadkin river, nine miles from Salisbury, and the same distance from Mocksville, on the main road between the two places, a first rate *Cotton Gin*; and having built a large house for receiving cotton, is now prepared to take in any quantity for Ginning. The subscriber's Gin was made by himself, which he took particular pains in finishing in a superior style, and can recommend it to do as good if not better work than any gin in this section of country: it runs by water, and has been in operation from the first of June last, and can gin at the rate of 5000 pounds seed cotton per day.

All those wishing Cotton Ginned and Packed in the nicest manner for market, are invited to try the subscriber's Gin. This Gin will be constantly kept in complete order, by the subscriber himself. SAMUEL FRALEY.

Oct. 7, 1826. 7t37

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

IN consequence of the failure of several persons in whose hands Tickets had been placed for sale, to make returns to the Commissioner, of the Tickets which they had sold, the drawing of this Lottery did not commence at the time appointed; though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 15th of November next, and then report to the comissioner, Dr. *James Webb*, at Hillsboro, how many Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.

The drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November next; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by that time, to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing from day to day, until it can be completed. *September 24th*, 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of the *Western Carolinian*, Salisbury, $5 each. The scheme (which will be found on the first page of our paper) is a very good one, and holds out as great a chance to adventurers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery now before the public. The prospect of *direct* personal gain, is the first and greatest inducement with all who purchase lottery tickets; but there are others, and scarcely less powerful inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to purchase tickets in this lottery: every cent that is expended in this way, indirectly benefits all the people in the state, by contributing towards the publication of a correct "History of North-Carolina;" and will also minister to the relief of one of the most esteemed and useful citizens of the state.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1826. 2t4

New Leather!

AND NEW TERMS for MAKING IT UP.

THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of *Calf* and *Seal Skins*, which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

after the most approved fashions, and at prices that it is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.

I'm an en'my to all TRUST *and delay:*
I'll "trust to-morrow," if you'd "pay to-day."

I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms: those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for work, will have their accounts presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken: those to whom I am indebted, will of course be excepted from this rule.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826. 51tf

To Builders.

THE undersigned Commissioners, will continue to receive proposals until Tuesday the 31st day of October next, for building a Court-House for the county of Wilkes. The building to be of Brick with a stone foundation—to be 35 by 45 feet—two stories high, with six rooms below and a court room above, with a Portico or Vestibule in front. The whole to be completed in a proper and workman-like manner, according to a plan which will be shown on the day above mentioned, being the second day of Wilkes county court.

M. STOKES,
JNO. FINLEY,
WALTER R. LENOIR,
JNO. MARTIN,
JNO. BRYAN,
Commissioners.

Wilksborough, N. C. Sept. 16, 1826. 3t33

Stone Lime for sale.

THE subscriber living in Stokes county, has on hand a fresh kiln of stone lime, of a superior quality—about 1000 bushels, which may be had at his usual selling price by application at his limekiln on Snow Creek.

JAMES MARTIN *Sen'r.*

September, 14th 1826. 5t32

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, October 1st, 1826.

William Anderson	William Ivy
James W. Armstrong	Phillip Jacobs
Elizabeth Alexander	Christopher Jacobs
B. Burges L. Bell 4	John Josey
William E. Bird	Samuel B. Josey
John Bourshett	William Josey
William Bradley	John Johnston
Daniel Biles	William Kerr &
William Buie	William Graham
John Billings	Thomas Krider
William Barber 2	David Kern
Voluntine Byrd	John Lindsey
Polly Brown	Richard Locke
Phillip Cruse	John Little
Polly Cashdolar	Able A. Luckie
Christena Cauble	Wm. W. Linster
Elizabeth Crider	Joseph Little
Samuel Caldwell	James E. Morrison
John Clemment	George Miller
John or Wm. Canup	Robert Moore
John Campbell	Michael Moier
Phillip Copple	John Matthews
Collens Cimbrell	John Phifer
George Cleveland jr.	Joseph & Chas. Park
James Campbell	Harwood Pope
James Casel	William Price 2
James Davis	William Robertson
Margret Daniel	John Robley
Cathrine Dare	John Reed
Samuel Ecum	John F. Rebmann
Daniel B. Egan	William Shaffer
Edward J. Eaton	Isaac Stanly
Bassit Etheredg 2	Susan Steel
Peter Ernhart	Henry Stoner
John Ford	Willis Spence
Henry Frally	Zacheriah Smart
John Fisher	Jacob Stoner
George Fisher	Daniel Sherer
John Frailey	David Stewart
Freeland Lodge 3	Benjamin Sherwood
George Goodman	Joseph Smithcel
Joseph Graham	David Smith
Chris. Graham	William Stoner jr.
Richard Graham	John Simpson
Richard Gillespie	Charles A. Stork
Oaks & Griffin 3	David Tailor
Laban Hartly	William Tailor
Archibald Hill	Benjamin Tenneson
George Hearnhart	John Tailor
Minerva W. Hanes	William Thomson
Chas. Hunter &	Isabella Townsend
John Sane	Nathan Thompson
William Haden	Daniel Verble
Edward Hardy	Hellens Varner
Henry Harrison	Thomas Varner
Henry Huie	Faraby Wells
Samuel Huie	Horatio Woodson 2
Thomas Hutson	James Wilson
Joseph Hodge	John Webb
Abraham Hall	J. L. White
Rachael Harriss	Elizabeth Wamire
Henry Hill	Barna Young.
John Hendly	

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

3t33

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. October 1st. 1826.

B. Daniel Blackwelder	James M'Clain
Charles Bain	Catharine M'Ree
Joseph Baker	John W. Morgan
C. William Craton	John M'Caleb
John Couzine	N. John Nervall
William F. Cowan	William Nichols
Jacob Canay	Joshua Nelson
P. Lewis Fisher	P. Nathan Phillips
Abraham Fox	Robert Pickens
G. David Curley	Anna Parks
John Gibson	David Pervians
Doct. William Gardner	Walter F. Pharr
Tobias Goodman	Valentine Pence
Susanna Glover	R. Mary Reese
H. Samuel Harris	David Reese
Jacob Hilemon	George Rose
Elizabeth Hedly	Israel Rogers
Richard Hale	Thomas Roland
Jacob House	Moses Rogers
Abner Hogans	S. Jacob Stirewalt
Doct. C. Harris	Jane Salmons
J. Nathaniel Johnson	Elizabeth Simson
L. Henry Ludwick	W. Paul Walter
M. John Morrison	

3t33

D. STORKE, P. M.

The Muse.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Is love a phantom of the brain,
Usurping reason's dress?
Is love an imp of fancy's train,
That potent sorceress?
Alas! more transient its delights,
More deep, more keen, its woes,
Than such as wait on fancy's flights,
Or wildest phrenzy knows.
What is the rack, the bed of steel,
What firmest hearts can move;
What are the pangs the guilty feel,
To those of slighted love?

THE UPSTART.

'Tis a proverb antique, though rather uncivil:
"A beggar on horseback will ride to the ——"

So when mean fellows do promotion gain,
They grow contemptibly absurd and vain:
This truth the more completely to confirm,
Behold our upstart, a mere gilded worm
Crawling to light—a shame to human kind;
In form a man—a puppy in his mind;
Grateful to none, but insolent to those
By aid of whom he from the dunghill rose;
Bloated with pride, that soon may meet a fall,
In every act and thought self, self, is all:
To rule, too ignorant, too haughty to obey;
An empty shadow in the public way.
How doth it urge my just indignant hate,
To see such littleness loom up so great.

A. B.

FORGET THEE, NO!

"Then be it so, and let us part,
Since love like mine has fail'd to move thee;
But do not think this constant heart
Can ever cease, ingrate, to love thee.
No—spite of all this cold disdain,
I'll bless the hour when first I met thee,
And rather bear whole years of pain
Than e'en for one short hour forget thee.

Mrs. Opie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANCE of PUNCTUATION.

Amazing as it may seem, it is certainly a fact, that the unfortunate King Edward the Second lost his life by means of a misplaced comma; for his cruel Queen, with whom he was at variance, sent to the keeper of the prison where he was confined the following lines:

"To shed King Edward's blood
"Refuse to fear, I count it good."

Had the comma been placed after the word refuse, thus,

"To shed King Edward's blood
"Refuse,"

the sense would have implied that the keeper was commanded not to hurt the King; and the remainder of the line;

"To fear I count it good,"

would have signified that it was counted good not to spill his blood; but the comma being wickedly placed after the word fear, thus,

"To shed King Edward's blood
"Refuse to fear,"

the murder seemed commanded, together with a kind of indemnification to the keeper; nay, after this mode of pointing, the remainder of the line seems to deem the action meritorious:

"I count it good."

According to the punctuation the keeper took the lines in the worst sense, and the King lost his life upon the occasion.

A bishop of Assello ordered this inscription to be put over his gate: "Porta, patens esto, nulli claudaris honesto." Which is,

"Gate, be thou open, and not shut to any honest man."

But the painter unluckily placing the comma after the word nulli, instead of esto, the sense stood thus:

"Gate, be thou open to nobody, but be shut to any honest man,"

which occasioned the bishop to lose his bishoprick. Thus we may perceive the necessity of being very particular with respect to points, or stops, since the misplacing of a single comma occasioned the murder of a king, and the loss of a bishoprick.

A newspaper recommends as a cure for the ague, "a pint of gin and four ounces of sulphur," before going to bed. This prescription may keep off the *ague*, but it would be sure to bring on a *fever*. Gin and Brimstone!!!

NEW METAL.

The following remark occurs in Captain Kater's "Account of the Construction and Adjustment of the new standards of Weights and Measures"

"Brass being peculiarly liable to decomposition in the atmosphere of London, I directed Mr. Bates, the artist employed to conduct the standard of Linear Measure, to make some experiments, in order to ascertain the proportions of tin and copper which might produce a metal equal in hardness, and which might be worked with the same facility as hammered brass; and after some trials, it was found that a mixture of 576 parts of copper, 59 of tin, and 48 of brass, afforded a beautiful metal, which possessed the qualities I sought."

BLACK CONSUL.

Mr. C. M'Kenzie, H. B. Majesty's Consul General at Hayti, residing at Port au Prince, is *unquestionably a colored man*, and an officer of distinguished talents. It is well known (says the N. Y. Advocate) he was sent out on a secret diplomatic mission to Mexico some time ago, and it is said discharged his duties with ability and the marked approbation of Mr. Canning, who openly spoke of his talents and addresses; on his return to England, Mr. C. selected him from among the many applications for the elevated post he now fills. On receiving his present appointment he had a considerable advance made to him, and a fixed salary of five thousand pounds sterling.—The English government required that he should live in a certain style and magnificence, to promote which, the King selected from his own palace a service of plate, which was presented to Mr. M'Kenzie, and is now displayed by him on all state days. Mr. M'K. is a native of Grenada, and, we are told, was educated in England, and if we are not mistaken, is a graduate of Cambridge or Oxford.

Remedy for the effects of DRAM DRINKING.

Whoever makes the attempt to abandon spirit drinking, will find from time to time, a *rankling in the Stomach*, with a sensation of sinking, coldness, and inexpressible anxiety. This may be relieved by taking often a cupful of an infusion of cloves, made by steeping about an ounce of them in a pint of boiling water for six hours, and then straining off the liquor. In a state of permanent languor and debility, an ounce and a half of the cascarilla bark, (being also first bruised in a mortar) should be added to the infusion. This mixture, taken in the quantity above specified, three times a day, will be found a useful strengthener of the stomach and bowels, when they have been disordered by frequent excess and intoxication.

From Mrs. Barbauld's Legacy for young Ladies.

RIDDLES.

Finding out riddles is the same kind of exercise to the mind, which running, and leaping, and wrestling, are to the body. They are of no use in themselves—they are not work, but play; but they prepare the body, and make it alert and active for any thing it may be called to perform in labor or war.

I.

I often murmur, yet I never weep;
I always lie in bed, yet never sleep;
My mouth is wide, and larger than my head,
And much disgorges, though it ne'er is fed;
I have no legs or feet, yet swiftly run,
And the more falls I get, move faster on.

II.

I never talk but in my sleep;
I never cry, but sometimes weep;
My doors are open day and night;
Old age I help to better sight;
I, like cameleon, feed on air,
And dust to me is dainty fare.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

The London papers have mentioned that the heir-at-law to the great Fonthill estate, in England, of which the rich East India capitalist (the late Mr. Farquhar,) died possessed, was a lady residing in the United States. We are happy in being able to mention, on the authority of the following note from one of the relatives of the lady, now in this city, that she is living, and resides in Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Russell: The lady referred to in the article you quoted on Saturday, from an English paper, as the heir to the Fonthill Estate, is the wife of Peter Trezvant, Esq. of Charleston, S. C. brother of the late Judge Trezvant. She is now living in that city, and has a family of eight children.—Mr. Trezvant's grand father's family was among the most respectable Hugunot families which took refuge in South-Carolina, from France, immediately after the revocation of the Edict of Nantz. Mrs. T. is the late Mr. Farquhar's brother's daughter.

Yours, C.

MARRIAGE VOW.

A woman's vow is far too long
Upon a marriage day;
For surely when a woman loves,
She'll "honor and obey."

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

New-York, with a population of 170,000, possesses ten public libraries, containing 44,000 volumes; Baltimore, with a population of 70,000, has four public libraries, containing 30,000 volumes; Philadelphia, with a population of 160,000, possesses nineteen public libraries, containing 70,000 volumes; Boston, with a population of 70,000, possesses thirteen public libraries, containing 55 thousand volumes.

The pains which some editors take to serve the public is deserving of notice. A late New York paper contains the following, in the form of a postscrip: "We stop the press, to announce to the public the fact, that we have nothing new to communicate!!!"

"A *tragedy*, written by the *Reverend* Mr Colton, is to be acted in the *Congregational Meeting House*, by the Cadets of Middletown. The Connecticu folks are "progressing" rapidly. A few months since a rope-dancer was fined for kicking his heels up in a circus. Now, parsons write plays and act them in a meeting house.

In the following, Death can hardly be much blamed, not much harm being done, as he left the man nearly as he found him.

Here lies Matthew *Mud*; death did him no hurt!
When alive he was Mud; and now he is dirt.

There are some who write, talk, and think so much about vice and virtue, that they have no time to practice either the one or the other. They die with less sin to answer for than some others, because they have been too busy in disputing about the origin of it, to commit it; and with little or no religion of their own, from their constant though unavailing assiduities to settle that of other men.

Achille Murat, son of the late King of Naples, nephew of Joseph Buonaparte, (late King of Spain) and younger brother of Prince Murat, above named, has settled at Tallahassee, in Florida; and recently married there, a young lady formerly from Virginia.

Rural Simplicity.—A young Cockney lady, whose ideas of a country life were formed from reading *Thompson's Seasons*, received an invitation to spend a few weeks with her aunt, about fifty miles from London; and was extremely disappointed at the total absence of that Arcadian simplicity which she had pictured to herself in a country life. One day, however, she considered herself fortunate, by encountering a shepherd returning from the fields, with crook in hand. "Youth," said she, "why have you not your pipe with you?" "Bekase, ma'am, I han't got no backee."

COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE.

The amusing author of 'Hints to My Countrymen,' gives the following account of John Huss and the Council of Constance:

"John Huss was born near Prague, in Bohemia, about the year 1376; condemned to death for freedom of discussion in the protestant cause by the Council of Constance, in the year 1414, at which were assembled archbishops, and bishops, three hundred and forty-six; abbots and doctors, five hundred; earls, knights, squires, sixteen thousand; common women, four hundred and fifty; barbers, six hundred; musicians, cooks, and jesters, three hundred and twenty: A noble assembly indeed! to condemn an honest man to death for opinion's sake, and then to lead him to the slaughter with a paper cap on his head, painted with the forms of horrid devils, that he might by foretaste, while life yet lingered, endure the pangs of the infernal regions!! When death had done its office, and there was no visible remnant of the sufferer but his hot ashes, these they gathered up, and spread upon the waters of the Rhine."

We find in a late Charleston paper nearly two columns of obituary eulogy on a boy of 16 years of age. If a column and a half be due to sixteen, how much by the same rule should be given to sixty?

WOMAN.

Woman! thou solace when oppression lowers,
Thou comfort in our days of misery,—
Thou healer of the broken heart,—the hours
Dearest to memory have a tale of thee;—
When man's proud spirit, 'neath misfortune cowers,
Thou dst near him with thy fond fidelity:
In cot or palace, hut or lofty dome,
Where'er thy heart dwells, is thy happy home.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

REAL BEAUTY.

Beauty of body is a fading flow'r,
That blooms and perishes in one short hour.

Personal beauty is but of short duration. It is a flower that blooms in gaudy gaiety in spring; withers at the approach of summer, and perishes in the chilling winds of winter. Like the sensitive plant, it shrinks at the rude ravages of disease, and the cold touch of the finger of age. There is not a more dangerous jewel in the casket of female charms. How many has it led to ruin! How many has it prostrated in the dust! How many have fallen victims at the shrine of self-idolatry! Beauty, like a Syren on the Ausonian shore, charms the fancy of its possessor, as she contemplates it in the mirror, but it is a fatal charm. It is a charm which the syren will never unbind from the heart until the lovely shadow has fled, and the possessor awakes from the fanciful dream, and looks back with regret and sorrow. She then finds that the beautiful object, in captivating her heart, had robbed her mind; and that in enriching the fancy, it had impoverished the understanding.

But what is personal beauty? It is a mere idea. Personal beauty, like colors, is only percipient in the mind, and a certain philosopher has said that beauty begins precisely where demonstration leaves off. A woman, beautiful to one man, is far from it to another; and therefore, I might say, with propriety, that every woman has her number of admirers in the world. I might say, also, that every woman is beautiful, and every woman ugly. One of the Biographers of Dr. Johnson describes his wife as a huge ugly creature, and yet Dr. Johnson loved her dearly; and the memorials of her, which he left, proves that he thought her extremely beautiful. Therefore, personal beauty is altogether ideal, and there is no set of features which can be called the standard of beauty.

Real beauty lives in the lustre of a cultivated mind. This is a perennial flower which blooms through life, and flourishes in the garden of paradise, when the other is forgotten, and has crumbled into dust. It is a charm which does not deceive. The great, the mighty, and the learned of the earth have bowed down before it. It claims a higher homage, a more exalted adoration, than the tincture of the skin. As the silver surface of the lucid lake reflects the blue arch of the skies, and the bright luminary of day, so does the polished mind of woman reflect a heaven of happiness, illuminated by the sun of science. Those enterprising Editors, who, by their periodical publications, are leading the lovely ladies of Columbia into the flowery walks of the gardens of literature, deserve the richest smiles of mental beauty, and the thanks of every friend to woman and his country. The destiny of American female literature is already honorable: I believe it will one day eclipse that of the world; and I view with delight the rapid 'march of mind.' I congratulate the fair beauties on their progress: I admire their personal beauty; but can never consent that it should rob the mind. MILFORD BARD.

THE REQUIEM.

The bloom of the eastern rose is gone,
In the blushing pride of its early morn;
The form that was light as the bounding roe,
Is still and cold as the Alpine snow; [bright,
And the glance of her eye, like the diamond
Is quench'd in the gloom of an endless night;
There are sounds of woe from vale and steep,
And the dead is nigh—weep, stranger, weep.

Weep, brother, weep—but yet draw near,
And gaze with me on the silent bier;
O! mark, as slow I raise the veil,
The altered hue of her features pale—
Come! touch the hand that you us'd to hold.
Thou shudderest, brother!—Was it cold?
And her sunken eyes, they are clos'd in sleep,
Why wakes she not?—Weep, brother, weep.

Weep, sister, for the Simoon's blast,
Hath swept o'er the lov'd one's face as it pass'd;
And the rosy tint of her cheek has fled,
For the ashen hue that marks the dead.
The hand of love again may twine,
'Mid her raven locks, the myrtle vine;
And the Summer breeze her brow may sweep,
But she'll wake no more—weep, sister, weep.

HARP OF THE ISLE.

LOOKING-GLASS BOOTS.

A city fop wore boots that lace
So varnish'd, they reflect his face;
As thus equipp'd he moves genteel,
A pup ran barking at his heel;
A stranger sauntering near the Park,
Ask'd—"What now makes that puppy bark?"
Replies a lad of mind acute,
"*He sees a puppy in the boot!*"

For Rent,

THE extensive and valuable *Tavern Stand* in the town of Statesville, owned and occupied by the late Capt. Robert Worke, previous to his death; with two Lots in said Town. For particulars, apply to the Executors.

Sept. 29, 1826. 9:38

Gold Mine for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Parker's Gold Mine*, lying in the county of Montgomery, N. C. will be offered for Sale, on the first day of November, 1826, to the highest bidder. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, which will take place at the mine.

GEORGE HODGE.

Sept. 19*th*, 1826. 3t11p

The Salisbury Fall Races,

WILL commence on Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, and continue three days.

First day: The Jocky Club Purse, of $250, two mile heats; entrance to subscribers $20, to non-subscribers $30.

Second day: A Purse of $150, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse on the preceding day; entrance to subscribers $15, to non-subscribers 25.

Third day: The Proprietor's Purse, for the entrance money of the three days, mile heats, best three in five; free for any thing raised and owned in Rowan county.

☞ Horses to be entered for the first and second day's races before sun-set the evenings previously. E. YARBROUGH, *Proprietor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 6, 1826. 6t32

Notice.

THE copartnership in the *Mercantile business* at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*, will be dissolved about the 20th day of October next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with William Brown, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them.

JOHN MURPHY,
12t32* WILLIAM BROWN.

Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next; a large assortment of household and Kitchen furniture, remnant of Store goods, farming utensils, horses, cattle and hogs: also, between 25 and 30 Negroes of every discription, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girles, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of Sale, due attendance by

MARY WORK, *Executrix.*
JOHN MUSHAT, *Exr.*

September 11*th*, 1826. 4t31o5t2:38

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE LECTURE will be resumed in this Institution on the *second Monday of November next*, as follows:

On Anatomy.—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery.—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine.—Samuel H. Dickson, M. D.

Materia Medica.—Henry R. Frost, M. D.

Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Infants.—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy.—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

Natural History and Botany.—Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.

E. Geddings, M. D.—*Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

J. E. HOLBROOK, *Dean of the Faculty.*

September 1. 6t34

Dissolution.

THE *Mercantile Copartnership* heretofore existing in Wilkesboro,' N. C. under the firm of *S. F. Patterson & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concern, are particularly requested to settle their accounts with S. F. Patterson, as speedily as possible, as it is necessary the business of the firm should be closed. And all persons holding claims against the concern, will please present them to him for payment.

6t31 S. F. PATTERSON,
WM. P. WAUGH,
Augt. 18*th*, 1826. JOHN FINLEY.

Land and Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Land at Sneedsborough. The tract contains about *eleven hundred acres*, near five hundred of which is under cultivation; fronts one mile and a quarter on the River Pee Dee; two hundred acres of low-ground. The improvements are a two story Dwelling-House, with all the common and necessary out-houses; a Grist-Mill, with two run of stones, and Saw-Mill with one saw, on the Yadkin Navigation Canal, which runs through the premises, and affords a full supply of water at all times. The water-power for machinery is equal to any in the Southern States, having the advantage of navigation from the mills, and no chance of being rivalled. The situation is high and healthy, and has a number of never-failing Springs.

Terms of payment, and further particulars, will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises. WM. JOHNSON.

Sneedsboro', Anson county, 6t32
August 30*th*, 1826.

Taken up and Committed,

TO the jail of Montgomery county, on the 18th day of September, 1826, a Negro man, about 27 or 28 years of age, and says his name is JOHN, and belongs to a Mr. Farrier, living in Lancaster District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. A. FORREST, *Jailer.*

Sept. 18*th*, 1826. 3t32

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAM'L. JONES, *Jailer.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24